

time we have not the least reliable evidence of the existence of Orangs in Borneo more than 4 feet 2 inches high." This specimen, however, was distinctly bigger than this.

The method said to have been adopted by the natives in catching this huge animal was ingenious. They pounded up a quantity of chillies into a paste, of which they made pellets. These pellets they blew by means of their *sumpitans* into the eyes of the unfortunate Mias, or Orang Utan, who rubbed its eyes to try and ease the pain, and thus made them worse and soon became quite blinded for the time being, and was of course in frightful agony. The natives then proceeded to cut down the tree in which the wretched beast was, and when it was on the ground, not knowing which way to turn from its tormentors, they seized it by the neck by means of two long poles fastened together like a gigantic pair of scissors, and thus placed it in the cage prepared for it, which was then firmly closed.

H. J. K.

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#### NOTE ON THE NEST AND EGGS OF *NYCTIORNIS AMICTA*.

On the 22nd August, 1891, when walking along a jungle track close to the limestone cave at Kota Glanggi (near Pulau Tawar, Pahang) a Malay who was just a short distance in front of me collecting plants for Mr. RIDLEY, called my attention to a hole in the ground, which he said was a "*Sarang Burong*," or bird's nest, and he said he was sure there were eggs in it, as he had seen a green bird about the size of a ground dove (*Chalcophaps indica*) come out of it. The hole was close to the path and in the side of a slight mound. The mouth was just large enough for me to get my hand into, and oval in shape. I could not reach the end of the tunnel, so I made the Malay cut away the ground, following the tunnel, and when he had got about 30 inches from the mouth he took out two white almost globular eggs. There

appeared to be no nest proper, the eggs being simply laid at the end of the tunnel, which was nowhere more than 6 or 8 inches below ground and as nearly as possible horizontal. Mr. DAVISON, to whom I gave the eggs as soon as I got to camp, identified them as those of a bee-eater and undoubtedly of *Nyctiornis amicta*.

The dimensions of the eggs are as follows:—

1.25 × 1.15 inches.

1.22 × 1.10 inches.

The eggs are now in the Singapore Museum.

H. J. K.

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#### NEST AND EGGS OF *HENICURUS* *RUFICAPILLUS*, TEMM.

On the 23rd July, 1891, while out collecting in the neighbourhood of our camp at Kuala Taban (Pahang Ulu) and looking out for birds up a small streamlet flowing through the thick jungle, I found a nest of *Henicurus ruficapillus* with three eggs in it. The hen bird was sitting on the nest, and flew off on my approach. I did not get a shot at her. The nest, which is shallow, cup-shaped, and 6 or 7 inches in diameter, is made entirely of moss and lined with the skeletons of leaves. It was built on to the side of an almost perpendicular rock, very much after the fashion of that of the water ouzel. Nest and eggs are now in the Singapore Museum.

The eggs are white spotted and blotched with light red and pale purplish red, the spots being larger and concentrated into a ring round the larger end. One egg was broken while blowing, the dimensions of the other two are as follows:—

0.97 × 0.66 inches.

0.90 × 0.68 inches.

H. J. K.

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#### ON THE OCCURRENCE OF *PETROSAVIA* IN PERAK.

During a short trip to Perak in February last, I collected a quantity of a small yellow saprophytic plant growing sporadically among the vegetation along the banks of the road